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CHAS. GAY SEEKS CONTROL OF ENTIRE LANAI ISLAND

He Now Operates Cattle Ranch On One-Third
of Island—W. G. Irwin and Hawaiian Gov-
ernment Own the Remainder.

The possession of the entire island of Lanai by Charles Gay is under negotiation. Charles Gay acquired possession of about a third of the island a couple of years ago, when he purchased the holdings of the Hayselden heirs, Mrs. Neumann and others.

W. G. Irwin, the Hawaiian Government and others own the other two-thirds of Lanai, and it is these interests that Mr. Gay is seeking. It is understood that Mr. Irwin values his holdings at about a quarter of a million dollars.

Mr. Gay is raising cattle and sheep on his property and if he secures control of the entire island, he will be in a position to operate one of the largest cattle and sheep ranches in the islands.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE MEETING OF STOCKMEN

(Continued from page 1.)

efforts entirely which have made it possible for us to get the rarer seeds and to call our attention to the fodder plants with which you were not familiar. Our local conditions vary, so that it was a matter of some study as to how to distribute the seeds to the best advantage. Mr. Smith and your secretary had to use their best judgment as to the suitability of each ranch for the seeds allotted. It is hoped that each rancher will watch these grasses carefully so that the association as a whole may later on have the benefit of his experience with them.

A short description of these plants and grasses may not be out of place here.

1. Fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum*) is the annual leguminous forage plant of Algeria. It is sown like alfalfa and irrigated, is cut and fed in a partially wilted condition either alone or with Indian fig (our prickly pear). Upwards of 100,000 acres of Fenugreek are cultivated in Algeria. It is said to be of great value for fattening cattle and sheep. A large portion of the cattle for the Paris market is fattened on this plant.

2. Sand Lucerne (*Medicago media*). This is a relative of alfalfa that thrives on sand hills or barren sandy lands. It probably will do well on sand hills like those of Kahoolawe and west Molokai.

3. Spanish Sulla (*Hedysarum coronarium*). This is a leguminous plant from 3 to 5 feet high. It should be sown like alfalfa and irrigated. It is grown in Sicily, Southern Italy and Algeria.

4. Paspalum dilatatum. This is a grass belonging to the same genus as Hilo grass (*Paspalum conjugatum*). It is essentially a pasture grass, but when irrigated it grows sufficiently tall to be cut for fodder. It is a prolific seeder and stands drought especially well. Under local conditions it has kept green when the manieles around it, has been yellow. The roots are easily separated for planting out, and if the weather is moist the roots will take such firm hold in a week's time that animals cannot pull them out. The grass stands heavy pasturing. When heavily pastured the seed stalks come out almost horizontal and fruit even when the grass itself is eaten right down. It is said that the grass does not get hard and sour and that it is suited to all kinds of soil. The stock papers of the mainland have much to say now-a-days about the value of this grass. Apparently, it is second to none for ranch purposes. It may be obtained in quantity from the leading seed dealers.

5. Mitchell Grass (*Astrelba pectinata*). This grass made a name for itself in Australia, which is its home, during the long drought there. It is said that it is the only grass which came through that distressing time with any credit to itself. It is a range grass and it is hoped will find itself suited to our dry, hot lowlands.

6. Florida Beggar Weed (*Desmodium tortuosum*). This fodder plant is related to Spanish clover and being a self seeder ought to do well on our lower ranges.

can be utilized by other crops. Beggar weed can be sown after a crop of oats has been harvested or it can be scattered between corn rows after the crop has been laid by. Six to ten pounds of clean seed are enough for an acre. If beggar weed is tried as a crop in the North, it should not be planted until midsummer. If planted early, the seed will lie in the ground and will fail to germinate until the ground has become warm. Beggar weed makes an excellent quality of ensilage, either alone or mixed with corn fodder.

7. White Branching Sorghum. This new variety of sorghum has two things to its credit, it ratoons prolifically and will not thus have to be replanted as frequently as the older variety. It also does well on a smaller amount of water than the ordinary sorghum. It is one of the leafy non-saccharine sorts.

8. A large order has been placed for seeds of dry-land range grasses from the South Western United States, to include White gramma, Red gramma, Woolley top, Side-oats gramma, Panicum bulbosum and many others.

HORN FLY.

Previous to the departure of Professors Koebele and Perkins in May of this year to Australia to search for insects predatory on the cane leaf hopper, Professor Perkins, at your secretary's suggestion, took up the question of the horn fly pest. Various ranchers, by request, sent in samples of flies, together with notes of their observations concerning the fly. This investigation satisfied Professor Perkins that the horn fly bothered horses as well as cattle.

The flies are found in England and in other countries, but not in such quantities as to be a pest. Predatory insects keep down the surplus.

It was Professor Perkins's hope that he and Professor Koebele would come across such an insect on their explorations in Australia, in which event the beneficial insects would be forwarded to the local entomologists for propagation and distribution. The last steamer from the Colonies brought the first shipment of these beneficial insects, and the few which were alive were liberated at the Isenberg Ranch at Waiialae. These manure bugs came from Queensland and it is hoped that they will thrive under our local conditions which are more or less similar to that part of Australia. Other shipments of bugs will come from time to time. It is deemed best not to distribute them generally until they become well established in one place. From Waiialae they can easily be sent all over the islands as needed. Transportation from Australia is simple after the insects reach Sydney, but the difficulty is in getting the insects to Sydney in good condition. When this is overcome, the shipments will no doubt come in better condition and the insects will have a greater chance of being successfully propagated. It is to be hoped that science will thus find a way of removing from our ranches this our great insect pest.

LIBRARY.

The collection of reports, pamphlets, papers and books which had begun to accumulate in the secretary's office, in January last was turned over by vote of the Executive Committee to the Board of Agriculture & Forestry of the Territory. It is now in their library at the old Government nursery on King street, Honolulu, where it has been properly indexed and is available at all times. The only provision named at the time of the donation was that the title to the library should remain in the association so that if at any time in the future we should have headquarters of our own, the collection would be a nucleus for our own library.

TEXAS TICKS.

On August 5th, 1904, the Army Transport "Dix" en route from San Francisco to Manila called at the port of Honolulu with cattle aboard for the Philippine Government. Considerable excitement resulted from the rumor that the animals had the "Texas fever." Because the vessel was a Government boat the matter was taken up with Acting Governor Atkinson, who personally brought the situation to the attention of the U. S. Army Quartermaster. It developed that the cattle did not have the fever, but were affected with the Texas ticks which is the medium for spreading the fever and also that every precaution had been taken by the Quartermaster's Depart-

ment to disinfect the cattle and their droppings. None of the cattle were landed and nothing has come of the scare except a firm conviction on the part of some of our members of the necessity for a closer and more careful inspection of animals coming to or through the port of Honolulu.

GLANDERS.

This disease has prevailed off and on in the city of Honolulu during the last year but without being epidemic. I have a memorandum from J. R. Shaw, D. V. S. to the effect that he destroyed between January and March 6th of this year 12 glanded horses and 4 glanded mules. Six of these were among imported animals.

Dr. Rowat reports that since May, 1904, he has slaughtered eighteen animals for glanders and two for tuberculosis.

Dr. Monsarrat has killed seven animals for glanders since January 1st, 1904.

It is my belief, however, that more than 31 animals have been killed for glanders since the first of the year, the above data not being a complete record.

Rumors have come to the Secretary of an epidemic of glanders in North Kohala District, in the Island of Hawaii. Investigation by correspondence has been unsatisfactory. If these rumors are true those whose animals have been afflicted have tried to conceal the fact.

The Territory is without funds to meet the emergency of any epidemic among animals.

INSPECTORS.

Dr. Shaw reports that importations of animals into the port of Honolulu between January 1st and December 31st, 1903, have been as follows:

Horses	42
Mules	171
Bulls	3
Swine	2208
Goats	14
Cows	15

From Mr. Clark of the Board of Inspectors. I have the following list of importations at the port of Honolulu since January 1st, 1904:

Horses	27
Mules	82
Bulls	49
Swine	2348
Goats	0
Cows	40
Calves	2
Sheep	78

The incident of the Transport "Dix" brings forcibly to attention the necessity of careful and expert inspection at the port of Honolulu.

You may remember the report made at our last meeting by Mr. Jared G. Smith of his efforts last fall in Washington to have an Inspector of the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture stationed in this Territory. Under date of October 14th, Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, writes to Mr. Smith as follows:

"About a year ago, I believe we had a conversation concerning the appointment of an inspector to be stationed at Honolulu in which you offered to co-operate with us in making the salary sufficient for the maintenance of a man providing he co-operated with you in the Experiment Station work. I did not for some time think of any one who would be a suitable man, but I learn that Dr. V. A. Norgaard, who was a few years ago, Chief of the Pathological Division of this Bureau, desires such a position, and I think he is fully competent to do the work which you desire and also to attend to the inspection and supervision of the transportation of animals on behalf of the United States.

"If you still think it desirable to have such a man to conduct experiments in animal husbandry for your station, and have not already secured one, I will recommend the appointment of Dr. Norgaard at \$1,400, and you can add \$1,100 to his salary which would bring it up to \$2,500 and make it sufficient."

Here is an opportunity to get the services of one of the best men in the United States, who can besides supervising the inspection at Honolulu, direct experiments on the various ranches and study the diseases of cattle, sheep and horses which we now have and let us have the benefit of his experience. The federal government will provide \$1,400 of his salary, if we can locally find \$1,100 for him.

This matter should be acted on at this meeting if we are to avail ourselves of Dr. Norgaard's services.

Before leaving this subject of inspection, it is well to note that since April of this year some importers of stock have refused to pay the inspection fees prescribed by statute.

On April 25th, 1904, the Metropolitan Meat Company, Limited, notified the Superintendent of Public Works that they would no longer pay these fees, basing their refusal upon the ground that the statute under which it was sought to collect the fees was unconstitutional "being in violation of clause 3, section 8, Article I of the Constitution of the United States which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce between different parts of the Union."

The Meat Company owes now for fees \$521.40. Some other importers of live stock have followed the lead of the meat company in its refusal to pay. They are indebted to the Board of Inspectors as follows:

Wm. Norton	\$ 56.00
C. H. Bellina	68.00
Gus Schuman	211.00

The ranches which have imported stock directly for themselves have paid the fees without question.

I state the facts as I have been able to get them, leaving you to draw your own conclusions and make your own comments.

PAMAKANI.

This pest hitherto confined to the Island of Maui has appeared on the uplands of Molokai. It is probable that the light, fluffy seeds have been carried across the channel by the strong winds. If this be so it is not unreasonable to expect that the pest in time may spread further and find lodgment on all of the islands.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

In August last by the request of the Territorial Executive your secretary prepared a statement of the progress in and present condition of the animal

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Industry of this Territory for incorporation in the Governor's report to the Secretary of the Interior for this year. This statement was carefully revised by the vice-president of the association.

"OVER PRODUCTION" OF BEEF.

No program of papers has been prepared for this meeting such as we have enjoyed in the past. Circumstances have chosen our subject for us as given above.

Ten ranchers of beef associated together by an agency in this city proposed to the Metropolitan Meat Company that something be done to dispose of the surplus of cattle which they saw on their ranches would await marketing during the coming year. It was proposed that the meat company call a graziers convention in Honolulu in the latter part of October to discuss the whole question of the marketing of beef in Honolulu. Such a step would have made it impossible for having a successful annual meeting of the association in November. The suggestion was made to devote the entire time of our meeting to the discussion of these questions. This suggestion was adopted by the executive committee and the notice for the meeting issued.

ORGANIZATION.

Several of the topics touched on in this report would point to the necessity of a closer organization, at least among those members of the association engaged in the raising and selling of beef.

I believe that most, if not all, of the ten ranchers above referred to are members of this association. The agency in question is represented on our executive committee. And yet these gentlemen did not see fit to use the association as a means of advancing their interests on a matter which concerns the whole association. It is well to call attention to this to show that the association as now organized does not fulfill as completely as the charter members contemplated the objects for which they associated themselves together.

The association has fully justified its existence by its work in the introduction of lantana destroying insects alone, without reference to the many other activities in which it has been engaged. A live institution grows and we must grow or become stagnant. Our work as an association is now hampered by the looseness of our organization and by the lack of funds. Is it not worth our while to assist in this matter of animal inspection? What members of our association would not be glad to have a visit from Dr. Norgaard and to pay his expenses for the trip to and from Honolulu if in return we could receive the kindly advice of such an expert in animal husbandry? The best of us have much yet to learn.

The legislature is about to meet. The laws concerning animal inspection and quarantine are of little value without appropriations to make them workable. These laws themselves would bear careful revision. It is questionable whether the present system of fees for inspection meets our changed condition, as has been referred to.

The cattle-landing in Honolulu sadly needs repairs. This is owned by the Territory and the Territory should make the repairs.

Your secretary has been paid at the rate of \$400 a year. There is enough work which should be done to make three times that amount not an excessive salary.

Perhaps it is possible to have another class of members in the association composed of shippers of beef and mutton to Honolulu, who would submit to a voluntary tax of so many mills per pound or cents per head.

I have no definite plan to suggest, but it seems to me that we have come to the time when a closer organization would make for the advantage of all concerned. I do not see how this closer organization can be effected without touching in a way the pockets of our members.

NEW OFFICERS.

The work of secretary which you have confided to me since the association's organization has been full of interest and pleasure. I ask you now to relieve me from it because of the pressure of my professional duties. In closing I desire to call to your attention that at least five members of the executive committee should be residents of Honolulu.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) ALBERT F. JUDD,
Secretary.

The afternoon session convened at 1:30, and after completing the selection of officers and the executive committee as given above, the association went into executive session to discuss "The Mutton and Beef Industry in Hawaii with Reference to the Market in Honolulu."

It was stated yesterday, outside the

meeting, that the number of cattle in the islands is below what it should be. This refers to marketable cattle. The Association has a rule that when the demand is not as great as the supply the cattlemen contribute to the demand pro rata; giving each ranch an equal show in the marketing. It is said that in some instances ranches report having on hand ready for market more than they actually have and on the pro rata system are thereby given more than their share, while others reporting exactly the number on hand, supply only their actual pro rata and are therefore losers to some extent.

At the executive session the disposition of the surplus cattle was considered. The position was taken by a number of the graziers that there was no real surplus, but only an apparent one on account of the abnormal rainfall and consequent increase in feed which, produced fatter cattle than were ordinarily raised. The graziers claimed that as a matter of fact there were no more cattle in the islands than there were seven or eight years ago.

Under these circumstances it was felt that more complete data should be at hand, than was now available, and the whole subject was referred to the executive committee with instructions to secure specific information as to the number of cattle on each island and the probable number for consumption during the coming year. The committee were also instructed, if they found there was, in fact, a surplus over probable consumption, to devise ways and means for disposing of the surplus and report such plans to a future meeting of the Association.

The whole matter is now in the hands of the executive committee.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association convened again at 7:30 p. m. and the first subject under discussion was that of glanders. The status of the disease in Honolulu and North Kohala was thoroughly discussed. Dr. Raymond spoke to the Association on his method of treating the disease at Kahikini, Maui. The question of the inspection of live stock coming into the Territory was next brought up. The executive committee was instructed to discuss the matter with the Governor at once. The situation at present is that there are no boards of inspectors properly appointed. The question of the revision of the present statute on this subject was also referred to the executive committee.

The Association voted to guarantee the sum of \$1000 per year toward the salary of Dr. V. A. Norgaard who is wanted as an assistant to Jared G. Smith at the experiment station and also to do special work for the Live Stock Association. The government is to pay Dr. Norgaard \$1400 per year making a total of \$2500. The doctor has been the Chief of the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Mr. Smith will send a cable to him at Washington this morning informing him of the association's action and asking him if he will accept the position.

The fact that the Metropolitan Meat Co., during the year from June 1903 to June 1904 imported nearly \$30,000 worth of butter into the islands from California was brought to the notice of the association. It was suggested that the matter be studied into as there is apparently no reason why this money should go out of the Territory.

Mr. Smith stated that the experiment station is taking up the analysis of fodder plants and grasses, both indigenous and exotic, and asked the assistance of the members in the completion of the analysis. He stated that the proper method to pursue was to take about five pounds of the green fodder, weigh it carefully and then dry it in the shade. After being dried the specimen should be weighed again and sent to the experiment station with a statement of the amount of loss in weight during the drying process. The association then adjourned subject to the call of the chair to hear the report of the executive committee. Members in attendance state that the meeting has been the most successful in the history of the association. Practically every member was represented either in person or by proxy and the greatest interest was shown in all the sessions.

See Jas. F. Morgan's column for auction sales for the week.